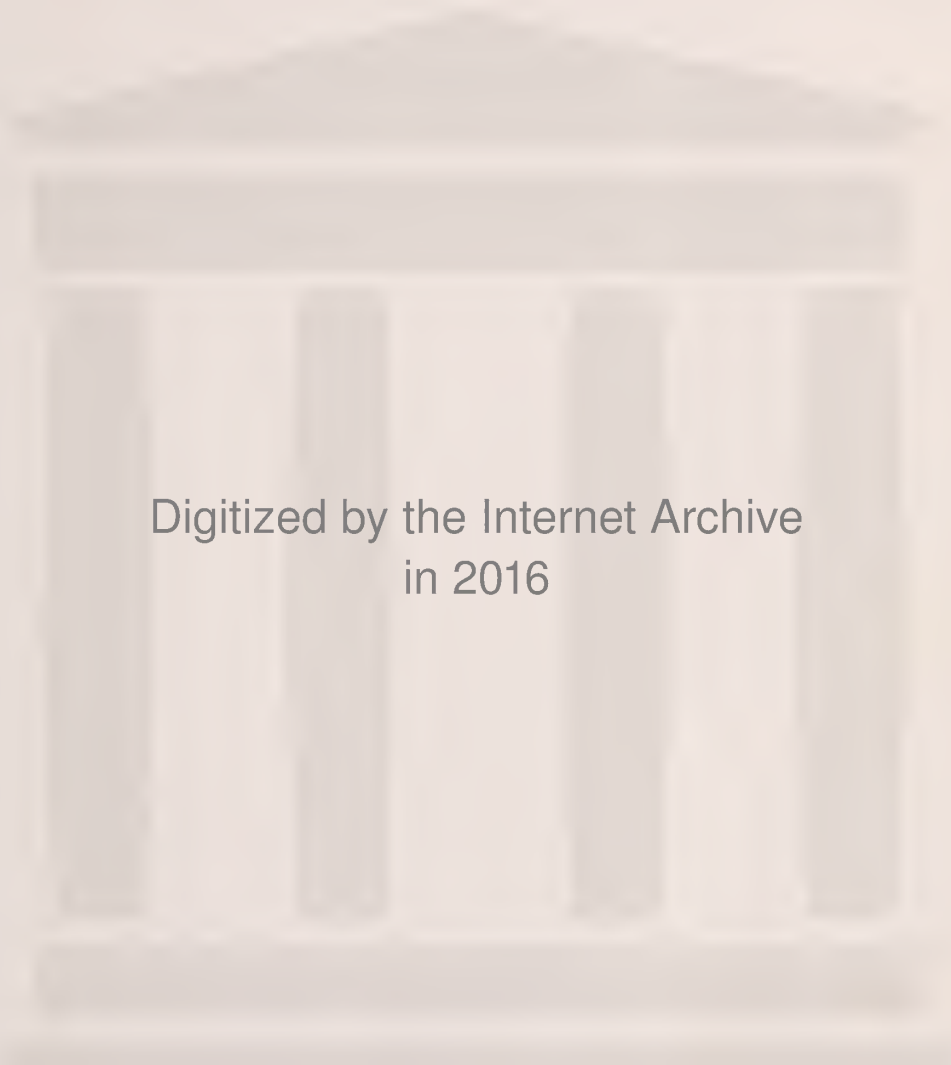




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Vol. 2.

No. 3.

December Number, 1894.

THE
CADETS'
 REVIEW

OF THE

 MARYLAND 

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE Maryland Agricultural College,



THE STATE COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.



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College Park, Md.

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THE CADETS' REVIEW

of the

Maryland Agricultural College.

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Record of Current Events.

ON MONDAY, the 3d inst., the Fifty-third Congress assembled for its final session. The principal feature of the President's message was his recommendations in regard to financial legislation. He indorsed the Carlisle scheme of which the distinctive features are: Dis-

persing with United States bonds as security for National bank notes. Allowing National banks to issue notes up to seventy-five per cent. of capital; provided, they deposit with the Government thirty per cent. of their circulation; maintain with the Secretary of the Treasury five per cent. of their circulation as a safety fund; pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on amount of circulation outstanding; redeem their notes over their counters; issue no notes of a denomination less than ten dollars; and agree to guarantee collectively the circulation of individual banks. State banks may issue notes up to seventy-five per cent. of their capital, provided they have at no time a circulation greater than seventy-five per cent. of paid-up capital; that the banks keep a guarantee fund of United States notes equal to thirty per cent of their outstanding notes; that they redeem their notes on demand, etc. The State banks will then be exempt from the ten per cent. tax. These are the general features of the scheme as submitted by Secretary Carlisle and indorsed by President Cleveland.

As yet, with the exception of passing the Appropriation bills, the House has been able to do nothing of note. This week

it will consider a finance bill. The Senate has passed several Appropriation bills. Senator Vest's resolution to adopt a cloture rule failed to pass the Senate. The bill striking out the differential duty on sugar was defeated. The Nicaragua Canal Bill is now under consideration. The treaty with Japan is now before the Senate for ratification.

During the month President Cleveland has issued orders widely extending the scope of the Civil Service. The National debt has been increased \$50,000,000. Secretary Carlisle disposed of the bonds to the highest bidder in the same manner as those of the last issue. On account of the discriminations made against German sugar by the recently enacted Tariff Bill, that country has retaliated, prohibiting the importation of American pork and livestock. Count Caprivi has been succeeded by Prince Hohenloe as chancellor. Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Prime Minister, has died. Owing to the failure of the Commercial bank of St. John's, Newfoundland, the colony is in the midst of a financial panic. England still continues her encroachments in Venezuela. French Madagascar troubles have for the present blown over. The war in the East still progresses. Port Arthur has fallen and the Chinese are practically at the mercy of the Japanese. The latter have refused to consider any application for terms of peace except through an accredited Chinese Ambassador. Li Hung Chung has been restored to favor. Czar Alexander III., of Russia, has died. He has been succeeded by Nicholas II., who recently married Princess Alix of Hesse. By the death of the Czar the peace of Europe is placed

on a less secure basis than it had been during his life. The new Czar is a young man, and upon him depends much of the future history of Europe.

"Attention to orders."

* *

A new nickname for Cyrus—A bisque Doll.

* *

WANTED.—Specimens to mount; crows preferred. F., Room, No. 51.

* *

The Senior Class is making such rapid progress in German, that the Professor in charge has subscribed for a number of copies of a regular German newspaper for them.

* *

Mr Graff has resigned his position as Librarian, and Mr. Pue, a member of the class of '94, has accepted the position, and we feel confident that under his management our library will continue to grow.

* *

Guygher is developing into quite a musician. Guitar, his favorite instrument; 11 P. M., his favorite hour for performance; and we have not yet been able to recognize his favorite and only tune.

* *

Every one is thinking of the Christmas holiday and longing for Friday, the 22d, to arrive. School will close on that day and re-open on Thursday, Jan. 2. It is the positive rule of the institution that no boy carry any school book home with him. The whole time must be spent in pleasure.

Corea and Her People.

COREA, a small kingdom of Eastern Asia, the greater part of which occupies a peninsula stretching south from the northern portion of the Chinese Empire, appears for the first time in Chinese History in 1122 B. C. Neither at that time, nor for centuries afterwards, does it seem to have formed a political unity but consisted of such states as Huvay Shin-hair, Pilitse and Sinto, which are mentioned in the Chinese records.

It was for the possession of this small kingdom, that caused the late war between Japan and China, in which Japan was victorious and now claims Corea.

The people of Corea, like their neighbors the Japanese have no arts or industries, being exempt from all communication with the civilized world living only upon what their country produces, or what they themselves manufacture. The industrial arts are but slightly developed, the peasant himself in most cases supplying by his own labor the greater part of his needs. The one manufacture in which the Korean ranks really high is that of paper, a material employed as in Japan in a great variety of ways.

Trade is mainly carried on by means of markets or fairs, but transactions are hampered by the deficiency of currency, they only having one kind of coin, a small piece of copper, known as a "sapeke" and even this is not in use in the northern provinces.

As in China, so in Corea, learning is ostensibly in high estimation, and all public officials must pass certain examinations.

The student is left free to follow any trade or profession, and receive instruction from any source whatever. The examiners who are appointed by the Government, hold examinations once every year in the capital, and candidates flock thither from all the provinces.

Budhism according to native tradition, was introduced into Corea in the 4th century and under the dynasty of Kowo, it became the official religion. However in the 14th century it gave place to the doctrine of Confucius, which continues to the present day as the established creed.

Corean houses are generally small, they being one-story, flimsily constructed of wood, clay and rice straw, usually covered with thatch and badly provided with windows. The floor is made of stone covered with oil paper, sometimes with mats of poor quality. The King's Palace until lately was little better than the houses of the other people, except that in the grounds he had a grand stone building which he calls the "summer palace" but which he only inhabits on state occasions.

In examining the history of the Koreans, it must be understood that they are lazy and depressed, but by no means a stupid people.

G. W. SCHENCK.

Mr. S. S. Buckley, '93, has recently presented the College Library with a valuable addition of new books.

* * *

The Rifle Team is practicing daily, and expects to be ready to meet all comers on the field of contest by spring.

Literary Department.

H. R. GRAHAM, '95.

Is the Human Race Degenerating?

A Fragment.

THOSE who take a gloomy view of the future of mankind are called pessimists. Those who claim that man is progressing to a higher type are styled optimists.

The former appeal to the history of the human race, and assert that the people of ancient times were in no wise inferior in physical and mental endowments to those of the present age. This conclusion is denied by the optimists, who claim for the men of to-day superiority in every respect that so far as man is concerned, his modifiability is unlimited.

Thus the issue is fairly presented.

The burden of proof remains with the optimists. In every age, in every clime, the same story is told, until it has become a proverb, that history repeats itself. The tendency of living matter to undergo continual modifications, to end in death, what is known as cyclical changes, is one of its distinctive properties.

In like manner history records the cycle of national life; birth, development, death, rise, decline and fall of nations. It is the environment which determines the special phenomena during the cycle.

The earth is strewn with the wrecks of nations who have left the remains of grand

civilizations, quite as great as that of the moderns when we compare the means and forces at command, evidencing equal if not superior mental endowments. Each in turn has taken from its high eminence to one of degeneracy.

Everywhere man has marked the earth with ruin, nor does his control stop with the shore for he is now at work with the contrivances of modern civilization in ravaging the great deep itself, "*nati consumers fruges*," and everything else he can lay his hands on. He may be traced by his trail of blood and rapine; his crimes smell rank to heaven.

We must seek a reason for so constant a result in the physical and mental nature of man himself.

The ancient empires of Assyria and of Egypt have gone through their respective cycles. Their monumental histories bear testimony to great intelligence, to that order, persistence and pursuit which is alone followed by a magnitude of results.

When we come down to a later period—the case of Greece—the story is repeated. Illustrious for everything that adorns and ennobles humanity, she has given the world a pure philosophy of morals—to science great contributions.

The atomic hypothesis of the constitution of matter is the basis of the physical philosophy of the present age; it is the invention of the Greek philosopher Leucippus, improved by his disciples Democritus and Epicurus. It was adopted by the Roman poet and scientist Lucretius, and by the illustrious Pliny. It fell into desuetude until the science of chemistry was founded by the immortal Lavoisier.

Her warriors, statesmen, orators stand pre-eminent. Her works of sculpture and architecture are unequalled. They serve now, for models for the splendid palaces which adorn the world, and for cathedrals fit for the worship of God himself.

Language marks the progress of civilization. Cicero said, if Jupiter were to speak the Greek language he would borrow the style of Plato.

Yet Greece is living Greece no more, a province yet an empire, until recently, through the power of other nations, the stane of the Turks themselves, a remnant of a mighty nation.

"You had the letters Cadmus gave
Think you he meant them for a slave?"

Every attribute which distinguished them is gone. They are said, now, to be the most crafty traders of the world, well skilled to make the worse appear the better merchandise.

Physically, mentally, morally degenerate, her cycle is complete, to exhibit to the world her saddest example of the degeneracy of the human race. What of her environment—Greece and the Isles of Greece remain as of yore; all save the spirit of the Greek is divine.

"The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace;
Where Delos rose and Phœbus sprung,
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
And all except the sun is set."

The Romans conquered all nations, and Rome was mistress of the world; of all that wealth could command. All art was hers, all science, all philosophy, all religions. All the great and good men were hers; all the saints and sages.

Has the spacious world ever afforded such an opportunity to develope a high type of man, and a noble civilization, with the power and means to spread its influence over a benighted world.

Yet the Roman Empire passed through the oft-repeated cycle, rise, decline, fall—the fragments of the empire compose the nations of modern Europe, while the Latin is the basis of their language. Instead of progress and development to a grander civilization we witness reversion to a lower type; when a long period of mental darkness and monkish ignorance prevailed in Italy and the rest of Europe.

We may date the commencement of the dark or middle ages at the sixth century and its continuance to the end of the fourteenth, when science began to shed her cheering light over the benighted western world. It was driven from the East by the Turks, another nation rising to greatness destined to decline and fall.

Attention may next be directed to the Saracens or Arabians where philosophy found an asylum, when ignorance and barbarism overspread the rest of the world. Eminent schools of learning flourished in the Arabian empire, as well as in Asia, as in Egypt, Barbary and Spain.

The Arabians not only cultivated the sciences of the Greeks with success, but made a vast improvement on the doctrine of numbers by performing the arithmetical operations by means of general characters and signs, which has given rise to the science of algebra.

Great proficiency in astronomy must also be allowed the Arabians.

Draper gives a glowing account of Moorish civilization in Spain.

What of the Saracens? The same story must be repeated—rise, decline, degeneracy of this branch of the human race.

What of the *chosen people*? The call of Abraham, 1985 B. C. In Israel the regal power commenced 1100 B. C., in the person of Saul, to whom succeeded in order, David, Solomon, Rehoboam.

Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Their delivery into the hands of the Assyrians. Their dispersal among the Gentiles. The kingdom of Judah suffered a similar fate; the holy city was taken, her temple destroyed and the miserable remains of the people led into captivity.

The Temple was rebuilt in the reign of Darius Hystaspes * * * * Finally the Romans took Jerusalem, demolished the Temple, desolated the kingdom and dispersed her whole nation in the year 70, A. D. The same story is told of every nation of which ancient history records: Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Israel, Greece, Rome, India, China.

What of Modern Europe?

"Facitus deservus Averni, sed revocare gradum hic labor, hoc opus est."

The renaissance is due to science.

It may be said that the history of France to the period of the Revolution of 1790, is a history of modern civilization. Feudalism and slavery, religious persecution and the age of witchcraft, triumph of kings and the church over the nobles of the land, and the consequent fate of feudalism.

Oppression by the Federal nobles—tyranny by kings, persecution by church.

The horrors of the French Revolution

evidence the state of degradation to which her people had been reduced.

"France drunk with blood vomited crime."

Modern Europe is distinguished for intelligence, invention, art, science; for very many things which enoble men and women. But these qualities seem to be the endowment of the few. Eutopia would have us believe that the masses are capable of the same development. There is little reason for such a conclusion.

The Aryans, so-called, have been divided into two stocks, Xanthochroi and Melanochroi.

"With these two has originated every thing that is highest—in science, in art, in law, in politics and in mechanical inventions. In their hands at the present moment lies the order of the social world, and to them its progress is committed."—*Huxley*.

What of the other races of mankind? Is the law of the survival of the fittest to be applied, and the Aryans to take possession of the earth to vindicate the ways of God to man?

But commerce under the guidance of Science will bring the nations of the earth together, which must result in miscegenation. What then will become of the mission of the Aryans?

Foremost of the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire was the commingling of so many stocks of the human race. The Roman blood underwent a kind of putractive fermentation. So will it be with the boasted Aryan race, and history will repeat the same old story.

And what of America?

There is a mass of evidence that when discovered by Columbus, America had nearly completed her cycle, which was finished by the European nations who took possession of this magnificent hemisphere of the globe.

The history of Mexico and South America since their occupation by Europeans will scarcely be adduced in evidence of the progress to a higher civilization and the production of a higher type of man, but rather the degeneracy of both the Spanish and native population.

What of the United States, which, in every respect, is one of the grandest countries of the world, extending from the regions of snow to the tropics, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with every condition, climate, soil, production, to conduce to the development of his best type of man and the grandest civilization the world ever saw.

At the close of the Revolution there were 3,000,000 men from the most enlightened nations of Europe. There has been evolved as high a type of man as the world had ever seen.

Yet these great specimens of the human family did not know what to do with America.

They attempted the impossible—to form a government of liberty, equality and fraternity, between people of different kinds, different views, different interests by means of a written constitution.

The mutilated production may be found in all libraries.

From the beginning there was a struggle for power between the North and the South. Quarrels and disputes mark the

progress of the government, to culminate in a civil war of the greatest magnitude and ferocity ever witnessed.

It is now a Union by the cannon and the gatling gun. The pessimist fails to see that, from biological truths, the highest type of man and the grandest civilization is to be evolved by the micingeneration of the scum of Europe, the liberated African, with a sprinkling of people from every nation of the world—albeit a few of the uncontaminated may survive to witness to what a degree of excellence it were possible to attain if men were not men.

What has become, asks the pessimists, of the illustrious families who have from age to age adorned the world. They have all degenerated and been swallowed, each in turn, by the seething mass of humanity.

This is the age of cities, and God's country seems only to produce what is necessary to contribute to their comfort and enjoyment, their luxury and dissipation.

What of the great cities of the world? but it is time to present the other side of the question, and to show that the progress of man is onward and upward.

PROF. M. P. SCOTT.

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Secretary and Treas., H. C. JONES.

Editor, F. WALSH.

Critic, W.B. CRAPSTER.

The Nicaragua Canal.

THE project of constructing an inter-oceanic canal upon the American continent is by no means of recent origin. The necessity, felt in the days of Columbus, of a shorter route to India has never been obviated. Today the demand for inter-oceanic communication on this continent is more urgent than ever before.

For the last fifty years the question has been before the eyes of the world, and the great nations have been eager in their desire to build and control such a canal. Our government has always shown an active interest in the scheme. At various times engineers have been sent out under its orders to determine the possible routes for the canal, until the whole isthmus has been carefully gone over. In 1872 operations in this direction took on a more definite form, when U. S. Grant, then President, appointed a commission consisting of officers of the army and navy, to investigate the matter of inter-oceanic communication. The commission reported in 1876, recommending the route which extends from Greytown on the Gulf coast, along the San Juan river through Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific coast. The whole of the country traversed by this route lies in Nicaragua except for the short distance where it follows the San Juan river, which is the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The construction of a ship canal over this route is by no means a light undertaking. There are difficulties in the way which appear enormous. But careful estimate have been made and it has been clearly shown that not only is the project practi-

cable, but that it may be constructed at a reasonable cost.

Up to this time no really active measures have been taken to promote the construction of the canal. True a company was formed in this country some years ago, but nothing definite was done and the company has been for some time on the verge of disbanding. But it is fast becoming a burning question to us as a nation, and the public is becoming aroused to the necessity of such a canal, and the desirability—in fact, essentially, to our welfare,—of controlling it.

The French have been the only people thus far, to put their theories into practice. In 1881 a company was formed in France, under the leadership of Ferdinand De Lesseps, for the purpose of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. It was not a government undertaking, the stock being owned by individuals. The attempt ended in failure. After spending \$350,000,000, only about one fifth of the work was done. Investigations instituted by the French Government discovered vast frauds which had been practiced upon the stock-holders, resulting in the famous Panama Canal scandal, and the practical failure of the project. In fact, it is about concluded that the Panama Canal will never be finished.

Meanwhile all engineers who are familiar with the country endorse the Nicaragua route; and it is almost certain that the canal constructed will follow this route. Moreover it cannot be doubted that the canal will ultimately be built. Now the question arises, shall the United States control it when completed?

This question is of vital importance to us

as a government: but the answer to it is not by any means a certain one. I think it will be shown later that it is absolutely necessary for us to control it; but it is not at all clear now that we have that right. Owing to certain complications which have arisen between Great Britain and this country in regard to this matter, the possibility of our controlling the canal is not strongly assured.

England, in pursuance of her colonial policy, has been gradually extending her power and influence. She has always been active to seize upon strategic points and to appropriate them for her own aggrandizement and defense. Hence she has shown an unusual interest in the proposition of constructing the canal. It was this activity and shrewd diplomacy which caused this government to commit a grievous blunder entitled the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," by which our right to construct and to control the canal is placed very much in doubt. Nicaragua has always been friendly with our government. As an evidence of this amicable feeling, in 1849 a treaty was ratified by the government of that country and submitted to our Senate for approval, which granted to the United States or a company of American citizens under its protection, the right to build a canal and to have full control of it. This treaty under whose liberal provisions the canal might now be an accomplished fact, was never ratified by the Senate. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England was adopted in its stead. By its provisions, Great Britain is made with this country joint constructor and projector of the canal, while its strict neutrality is guaranteed. And herein lies the blunder, that this government should

cast aside a treaty granting us an American canal under American control, to substitute for it another which gives to an European power an equal right to its control an action directly opposed to the principle contained in the Monroe doctrine, which denies to European powers the right to interfere with the affairs of this continent. This principle has been the rule of action for our government from the time of its foundation and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an unjustifiable breach of it. That this treaty was a blunder, there can be no doubt. The canal when constructed should be controlled by America. European powers would not tolerate American control of Suez; then have we not an equal right on this side of the ocean?

But our State Department claims that the provisions of this treaty no longer are valid since a part have been violated by Great Britain. One of the stipulations of the treaty is that that country should not try to extend her power in Central America. Nevertheless, she has appropriated a portion of that territory and now exercises a kind of protectorate over a part of Honduras, termed the Mosquito coast. This is claimed to be a violation of the treaty and hence its further provisions are void. The matter has never been decided, and until it is, our claim to the control of the canal will not be assured.

But do we desire the management of the canal? Would its construction and control benefit this country? In reply, I would say that the advantages we would derive from it in our power, would be inestimable; the loss which would result from its passing into other hands than ours would be infinitely great. We have a deeper and a strong-

er interest in this canal than any other nation. Such a canal would be in fact, an extension of our coast line.

We have 10,000 miles of coast line on the Atlantic, separated from 10,000 miles of Pacific coast by 14,000 miles of rough and stormy seas around the "Horn". Our Pacific slope is the richest portion of the globe.

The state of California alone would be able to support the population of the whole of North America. Here are mines of gold and silver inexhaustible; forests that will supply the world with timber for ages to come; and a soil which is without equal for productiveness and variety of productions. Why then, has not this region been developed in proportion to its resources? Here is the reason: Liverpool and New York, (the markets of the world) are 15,600 miles from San Francisco; while Calcutta is only 8,000 miles from Liverpool by the Suez. This shows a difference of nearly 8,000 miles of transportation in favor of the wheat and other productions of India against those of California: and an explanation is offered for the practical non-development of the Pacific slope.

Now build the Nicaragua Canal and California will be brought nearer Liverpool than Calcutta is by the Suez, while it is brought correspondingly nearer to all the other ports of Northern Europe and of this country. What must inevitably be the effect? Remove the cost of 8,000 miles of transportation and our Western States will be placed on an equal footing with other nations of the world. Competition would be more even (in fact, the advantage would be in our favor), and there would follow a development of that section of our

country more marvellous than followed the discovery of gold in 1848.

Nor would the Pacific slope alone be benefitted. The coal fields of the South are unsurpassed in richness. By the ship canal this coal could be placed in the Pacific cheaper than that of any other country of the world. The cotton of the South would find a ready market in Japan and could readily compete with that of India, since the distance would then be nearly equalized. The entire Mississippi Valley would receive a corresponding benefit.

The Atlantic States would probably reap a larger immediate return than any other part of the country; because, whereas New York and Liverpool are now about equi-distant from San Francisco, the ship canal would bring New York 2,700 miles nearer than Liverpool. And, owing to this decrease of distance, the vast portion of our Western trade which now goes to European countries (estimated to be about three-fourths of the entire trade of that section), would, as a matter of course, go to our great cities along the Atlantic seaboard. A reference to the map will show that China and Japan would be nearer New York by way of Nicaragua than to Liverpool by way of the Suez, and we could thus compete advantageously for the trade of those countries. In fact, "at the present time there are more than 70,000,000 people in and around the Pacific ocean who will be brought nearer to New York, by distances varying from 3,000 to 10,000 miles, than they now are."

We thus see into what advantageous commercial relations the whole of our Western coast and the many lands of the

Pacific, would be brought with our Eastern cities. A mere glance at the phenomenal results attending the construction of the Erie and Sault Ste. Marie canals will show to what an extent the ship-canal would develop the Western and Southern sections of our country. The regions adjoining these great public works have increased in a few years ten-fold in value.

But one of the greatest results attending the building of the Canal would be the consolidation of this country which it would effect. The different sections of our land are separated by natural barriers and are subject to entirely different natural conditions. Sectional prejudice and jealousy prevail. This canal by bringing them 8,000 miles nearer together, would demonstrate more clearly their true relations to one another; and a more complete commercial, and consequently political, union would be the result.

Any fears as to whether the canal would pay are unfounded. From its location it would command from the start a tonnage equal to that which passes through Suez; while the subsequent increase would be infinitely greater owing to the fact that the countries from which it would draw its patronage are for the most part undeveloped and possess greater possibilities of development.

(To be Continued.)

F. B. B., '94.

The intermediate examinations were held during the latter part of November, during which time many a young heart beat quicker with anxiety as he marched to the section room with the little green covered book under his arm.

Association Columns.

H. H. OWENS, Editor; W. S. ROLLINS,
Assistant.

Should Football Be Abolished?

IT IS claimed by many people that football is a game that can never be properly played; that it cannot be placed on a footing with baseball or other athletic amusements, because it is brutal and dangerous.

It must be conceded, I think, that all out-door sports involve a certain degree of danger of bodily harm to those participating in them. There have been injuries resulting from even the most innocent of games — tennis and croquet. The only question I propose to consider is the one involving the risk of life, limb and health, and this as regards football alone.

A severe English critic says: "In the old game you kicked the ball; in the Rugby game you kick a man if you cannot kick the ball; but in the modern American game you kick the ball if you cannot kick the man." But I am going to prove, if possible, that with all its faults, it is one of the best forms of athletic sports which can be invented; that by no other game or exercise practiced by young men are the players themselves so much benefitted as by football; that the colleges ought to be as much interested in keeping it up as are the most enthusiastic football players themselves; that the public, who have boys to educate, ought to acquaint themselves with the subject.

A game of football between contestants evenly matched in other respects is won by the superior mental work of the winning team as embodied in the generalship of the captain and the thoughtful work of his men. In the first place, the rules of the game must be observed by every player. He must have them thoroughly in mind, in order to know what he can do, as well as to avoid what he is not permitted to do.

These rules are very numerous, more numerous than the rules of any other college sport, and cover a wider sphere of action.

The interpretation and application of them in every movement of play call for no ordinary quickness of mind in a successful player. Though each man has a special line of play belonging to his position on a team, yet his plays are so related to the plays of the rest of the team that he cannot act without regard to the other players. It is eminently a game of combinations. Individual play is important, but team play is more important. That the game has had attractions for intellectual men in the past is shown by the fact that the average scholarship of men in the football teams has of late years been higher than that of men in other athletic organizations. Of the benefits which the players receive from football, the physical benefits are the least noteworthy.

Yet the play brings into activity almost every muscle of the body. The legs, arms and trunk are all used.

It has been stated that students cannot play football and keep up with their studies too. Take it for granted that eight hours per week were given to football practice, it does not follow that this time is taken

from study, or that, if the game of football were driven out of college all of the players would "take to their boots". Some of them would give part of their time to study, but the poor scholars of the team would still continue to be poor students. When they are on the team the very necessity of economizing their time compels these men to regulate hours of work. When they cease to play football they waste their time.

One of the greatest objections to the game is that there is in some cases a great deal of "slugging" going on, but this can easily be broken up by making the penalty greater. A man who is caught "slugging" in a game should be disqualified for the rest of the season, or should be banished from the field then and forever. The man who loses his temper in the scrimmage will be surely outplayed. The man who plays an off-side and unfair game may at a critical moment lose the few yards which will give his opponents victory.

We are bound if we wish to have football abolished to prove that not only is the proportion of accidents in excess to those in other games, but that they are necessarily incidents of a proper game of football.

The expert football players themselves say that no man is fit to play football until he has been thoroughly trained and coached, and that a large proportion of the terrible accidents are among young men who are unfitted from want of training, to take what are great risks at all to young men properly trained and properly coached.

* *

The football season has so recently ended that its results are perfectly fresh in the minds of all. It would seem, in deed, from

the amount of football talk that remains in the air, that the season is still on. The hue and cry about the brutality of the game, the need for legislation, and so on, have already been given. There remains only here to record that, from the writer's very careful and wide investigation at the representative colleges of different sections of the country, he is still further convinced that football, as well as all athletics, has worked valuable results, beyond measure, in the physical condition and the morals of the general under-graduate body. There is a universal demand for the remodeling of the present football rules, and it is very likely that it will be brought about this winter.

* *

One of the most noticeable, and, of course, natural results of the tremendous progress that has been made in football since the last few years, is the development of high-class players. A few years back an extraordinary good player stood out so prominently that the effulgence of his star was not lessened by even the approach of others. Thus we often hear to-day men cited who, while then undoubtedly strong, and did great work in their time, would be rather out-classed by the most skilled exponents of modern football. A study of these All-America elevens will corroborate this statement. There are probably a few men whose work, as we recall it, would seem impossible to be better in point of brilliancy, and yet if we carefully consider the quality of those whom we meet, and difference in play then and now, we must come to the conclusion that the science of football, to day, is greatly superior to what it was two or three years ago.

It is very common in the reminiscing of football men to allude to such and such a man as having been "the best that ever wore a canvas jacket," but memories are always prone to ignore conditions and incline to glorify individuals. Thus it is common to refer to the contemporaries of our own college days as being altogether a superior class of fellows; there is always a tendency to refer to the "good, old days," as being the one that contained the best of everything going. It is a common fallacy that applies to whatever field we touch. We have had ample and amusing illustrations in the last few weeks, while the hue and cry against slugging in football has been rampant. Several men in our presence have, in deploring the unnecessary roughness of the game, referred to "good old days," when college rivalry was "not so intense," and football play "gentler." But, as a matter of fact, the "good, old days," in football saw more slugging in one season than we have now in two or three. Slugging was once so commonplace a feature in football games that it attracted no particular attention from either the umpire or spectators. Every college man whose memory extends over the last ten years realizes that the quality of football five years ago was very much inferior to that of to-day, and the slugging has decreased as the game has improved. In the season just closed we have had one very unpleasant exhibition of how rough a game may be made when both sides are intent on making it so; but that was exceptional; it stands alone in the recent history, and is not likely to be repeated.—Ex.

M. A. C. Defeated by the Columbias.

A muddy field, a slippery ball made the game between the Columbia Athletic Club and the Maryland Agricultural College a rather slow affair. The game was called about half past four on the evening of Nov. 21st, and early darkness prevented two full halves from being played. The M. A. C. boys played a hard game and held the C. A. C. down to twelve points in the first half but the C. A. C. scored three touch-downs in the second half. Half-back Reeve Lewis and left end Leete played the star game for the C. A. C. Every man on the M. A. C. team played a fine game. Full-back Lewis of the M. A. C. did fine work, doing more punting, tackling, and bucking the line than any two men on either team. The ball was kicked off by the C. A. C. Blackiston secured the ball and after a few minutes play the ball was carried back to center of the field where the M. A. C. lost it on downs. The C. A. C. immediately began to work some of their tricks, but Bannon and Walker went through the line several times and tackled the half-backs for a loss of two yards. The M. A. C. got the ball again and passed it back to Lewis for a kick. Shields, the C. A. C. full-back, caught the ball near the twenty-five yard line, but took his own time in running with it, and was downed almost in his tracks by Beale. Dickinson got the ball and started for a touch-down, but he ran against full-back Lewis, and the ball went spinning down the field where an M. A. C. man fell on it, while Messrs. Dickinson and Lewis were untangling themselves. Reeve Lewis got the ball, when it finally

went to the Columbias on downs, and started on a pretty run for the M. A. C. goal, but he fell by the wayside, and then the M. A. C. got the ball again. Lewis kicked it up the field where Shields caught it and was down while he was considering whether to run or not. Columbias freshened the pace a little and rushed the ball down the field, Leete, Dickinson and Johnson making good runs. Harrison, of the Marylands, got the ball and started on a run across the field, but was thrown by Dickinson and was badly hurt. He managed to get on his feet again on the last five seconds of his three minute time allowance and pluckily resumed play. The ball was in Maryland's hands, and Lewis did some fine line bucking, then kicked the ball well up the field, and Shields continued his leisurely tactics in catching it. He returned it this time, and Lewis punted again. This time Harter caught it and made a good run of ten yards, while Leete advanced the ball past the center. Shields punted again to the Maryland fifteen yard line, where the Columbias finally got together and rushed Leete over after several attempts. Shields kicked a goal. Score : 6 to 0.

The ball went to the center where Johnson caught the Maryland kick-off, and Reeve Lewis made a good twenty yard run. Shields got the ball and redeemed himself by making a good twenty-five yard run, protected by Lewis, but finally went down before Lewis, of the M. A. C. The ball was passed back to Reeve Lewis, who went through the center and made another touch-down. Shields kicked another goal. Score : 12 to 0.

It was dark when the second half opened.

Shields got the ball and after a few minutes scrimmage near the center, Leete got the ball and stalked down the field in the twilight and made a touch-down. The Marylanders kicked off again, and Shields got the ball and rushed down the field in the darkness, and a committee of inquiry was sent in pursuit of him and found that he had made a touch-down. The game was called on account of darkness, the final score being 26 to 0 in favor of the C. A. C.

* *

M. A. C. Mount Saint Mary's.

Due to the fact of a seriously crippled team our boys were defeated by the Mount Saint Marys team of Emmitsburg on Thanksgiving day.

The team left College at five o'clock and arrived at Emmitsburg 11.15, where they were received by the College bus and rapidly driven to the College, which is about two miles from the depot. The boys were shown about the buildings and grounds after which they were ushered into the dining hall and had a Thanksgiving dinner served them.

Game was called at 3.30, M. A. C. winning the toss and chosing the south goal. First touch-down was made after seven minutes play by Perault, and goal was kicked by McFigue. Beale then kicked off. Kenna recovered the ball, and after running with it for a short distance, passed it to Perault, who was downed. Successful rushes by Kenna, Dan Murphy and Perault carried the ball over M. A. C.'s line.

Score at end of first half : Mt. St. Mary's, 18; M. A. C., 0.

Final score: Mt. St. Mary's, 24; M. A. C., 0.

Goals kicked, McFigue, 4; Touch-downs, Perault, 3; Dan Murphy, 1. Referee, Mr. J. O'Brien, M. L. M. Umpire, Mr. Barnes Compton, M. A. C. Linesman, Mr. Wholly, M. L. M. Halves of thirty minutes.

* *

The showing that our football team has made has been very creditable. The games that were arranged this season were of the best material that could be found, and this is the cause of the three defeats that we have sustained. The showing made during the game with the Columbia Athletic Club, of Washington, was especially gratifying to the admirers. It was a total surprise to its rooters, as well as the members of the opposing team. The score would not have been greater than 10 to 0 had it not been for darkness, which made it impossible for our boys to see who was running with the ball.

* *

Mount Saint Mary's game was played with a seriously crippled team, while St. John's was against professional. St. John's College, although pretending to hold up to the constitution went directly against it when they played Gadd, Proctor and Taylor.

* *

Following will be found the records made during the past season :

Played at College Park, Oct. 10.

M. A. C., 30; Orient Athletic Club, 0. Touch-downs, Rollins, 2; Harrison, 2; Lewis, 1; Compton, 1. Goals kicked, Harris, y.

Played at College Park, Oct. 13.

M. A. C., 52; Western Maryland College, 0. Touch-downs, Lewis, 4; Harding, 27; Harrison, 1; Millison, 1; Rollins, 1; Blackiston, 1. Goals kicked, Harris, 6.

* *
*

Played at Chestertown, Oct. 20.

M. A. C., 12; Washington, College, 0. Touch-downs, Harding, 1; Lewis, 1. Goals kicked, Harris, 2.

* *
*

Played at Annapolis, Oct. 27.

Saint John's College, 26; M. A. C., 6. Touch-downs, Lewis. Goals kicked, Harris 1, for M. A. C. For St. John's: Touch-downs, Gadd, 3; Proctor, 3. Goals kicked, Proctor, 3.

* *
*

Played at Washington, Nov. 7.

M. A. C., 6; Georgetown, 4. Touch-downs, M. A. C., Garrison, 1. Goals kicked, Harris, Georgetown, Touch-downs, Burke, 1.

* *
*

Played at Washington, Nov. 21.

Columbia Athletic Club, 26; M. A. C., 0. Touch-downs, Leete, 1; Lewis, 2; Shields, 2. Goals kicked, Shields, 3.

* *
*

Played at Emmitsburg, Nov. 29.

Mt. St. Mary's, 24; M. A. C., 0. Touch-downs, Perault, 3; Murphy, 1. Goals kicked, McFigue, 4.

Second Team Record.

Played at College Park, Nov. 24.

M. A. C., 30; Klu Klux Klan, 0. Touch-downs, Colonna, 2; Millison, 2; Walsh, 1; Robinson, 1.

* *
*

Played at College Park, Dec. 8.

M. A. C., 2; Cook Park, 0.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

Manager, W. S. ROLLINS,
Captain, G. M. HARRIS.

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W. S. ROLLINS,
W. W. ROBERTS.

Obituary.

MR. EUGENE S. CALVERT, a graduate of this College, and for many years a resident of College Park, died on Friday, Nov. 31, of Bright's disease at Providence Hospital, Washington, in the forty-third year of his age. He was born in the historic Calvert Mansion at Riverdale. After graduating at this institution he was a student at the University of Virginia. On the completion of his education he returned to College Park, where he edited the "Independent Farmer." He built the first house at College Park and was postmaster of that place for twenty years. He owned the only store in the little village of College Park, in which for years, many pleasant hours have been spent by College boys, and around whose counter anecdotes of College life have been related.

Two brothers survive him, one of whom is a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College.

* *

Col. John Carroll Walsh.

Col. John Carroll Walsh, a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College, died suddenly, Saturday, Dec. 1, at his home, "The Mound," about six miles from Belair Harford county.

He went to his room after breakfast, apparently in good health, and a few moments later the family were startled by hearing a heavy fall. They hastened up stairs and found Col. Walsh lying upon the floor. The cause of his death is supposed to be apoplexy.

Col. Walsh was born in Baltimore on Dec. 22, 1816. He was educated in the schools of Baltimore and Georgetown College. After finishing his education he went West where he remained for several years. On his return from the West he married and became a farmer, owning two farms besides his home place in Hartford Co. Col. Walsh devoted a great deal of his time to politics and was a member of Gov. Bowie's staff.

A widow and three children survive him.

Class sentiment is running high at present, especially in the line of athletics. No less than four class teams are training for the annual contests for the championship of the College.

÷

Aunt Jane.—Bob, dear, won't you be a good boy to day?

Bob.—I will for a quarter.

Aunt Jane.—Why Bob! you wish pay for being good?

Bob.—Well, aunty, you wouldn't have me *good for nothing*, would you?

÷

How is your son getting along at college? asked a farmer of his neighboring friend.

"Purty" well in some ways. I don't know how he's doin' in his studies, but "jedging" from his last photograph I think he has discovered some hair tonic that'll make his future.

BASE BALL TEAM.

Manager and Captain, G. M. HARRIS.

Humorous Columns.

L. McCANDLISH.

Making a night of it: King Richard:
"Ivanhoe, I dub thee knight."

* *

A gentleman was lecturing in the South, not long ago, on the magnet. During his lecture he asked if any one could lend him a piece of iron or steel. A minute after he had selected a fine, hollow ground razor from the few thousand offered him.

* *

What Tommy did—We would'nt like to say.

* *

The word hazing comes from haze, meaning a fog, and probably owes its origin to the amount of "fog" that is raised in the schools whenever it occurs.

* *

Mrs. A. (soliloquizing): "What is home without a mother?"

Mr. A. (also soliloquizing): "Heaven, if it happens to be your wife's mother.

* *

Mr. S. was seen amusing himself by sliding around in the hall in a most undignified manner during the dance Friday night.

* *

Wanted, by the Rossburg Club: A respectable married woman, who has had experience in nursing, to take charge of some of the infants who come out to our dances now.

The gentleman from North Carolina would be very much obliged to any one sending him suggestions as to how to arrange his hair.

* *

A young lady told one of our football players that she had heard that we played a very *soiled* game of ball out here.

* *

Prof. to Prep.: "Compare much."

Prep.: "Nom., much: poss., not many; obj., very few.

* *

George E. is suffering from a stiff neck, caused by his attempt to see what some one had pinned on his back during the dance.

* *

In a tournament held here the other evening, the gallant knight, Roland, was injured by his horse falling and rolling on him.

* *

A young lady who was asked how she liked Sousa's "Belle of Chicago," replied: "First rate, except that it is not fast enough to be appropriate."

The Rossburg Club.

President, W. W. SKINNER.

Vice-President, H. C. JONES.

Secretary, R. L. HARRISON.

Executive Committee:

W. W. Skinner,	W. B. Crapster,
L. McCauldsh,	R. E. Sliger,
B. Compton, Jr.	

Exchange Department

W. B. CRAPSTER, '95.

Since our last issue the following College papers have been added to our exchange list. "The St. John's Collegian," The Monthly Chronicle", "The Review", and "The Record". They are all excellent papers and we receive them with a great deal of pleasure.

÷

A rainmaker in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir ether. In its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in a fine spray, and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficient to condense the vapors and produce a limited shower.

÷

"The day he played Foot-ball"

He rigged himself in a foot-ball suit,
The girls all said he looked "too cute".
He strongly relied on his big right foot
The day he played foot-ball.

He went upon the field to play,
But every player seemed in his way,
And he had occasion to curse the day,
The day he played foot-ball.

They tore up his suit so neat,
And trampled and rolled him under their feet,
He got smashed by every bloke he'd meet,
The day he played foot-ball,

They put what was left in a hospital ward,
And the doctors sewed up his wounds with
cord.

And loudly he yelled unto the Lord:
Deliver me from foot-ball.—Ex.

It is said that at this time there are twenty two ex-sovereigns residing in different parts of Europe, none of them in the counties they once ruled.

÷

The 124 largest cities in the country show a steady, uniform decrease in the average size of the family.

÷

The Paris born families become extinct in three or four generations, in consequence of their feeble fecundity and high rate of mortality, and the average length of life among them is only twenty eight years and one month as compared with forty years and two months for the rest of France.

÷

Harvard has twenty men out for practice in base-ball.

÷

The statistics of life insurance shows that in the last twenty five years the average of man's life has increased five per cent, or two years, from 41.9 to 43.9 years.

÷

The British Museum has no less than 700 theological books written concerning the creation of the world.

÷

Whatever troubles Adam had,
No man could make him sore,
By saying when he told a jest,
I've heard that joke before.—Ex.

÷

Boyibus kissibus
Sweet girlorum.
Girlibus likibus
Wanti sumorum.—Ex.



B. COMPTON, JR.

The second of the series of dances to be given by the Rossburg Club was held on Friday, Dec. 7. It proved quite a success, the attendance being less than heretofore made dancing much more agreeable. The only thing that marred the pleasure of the evening was the condition of the weather when the hour for the guests to leave arrived.

* *

Mr. Joseph Nesbit, a resident of College Park, was married to Miss Emma Hutchinson, on Thursday, Dec. 6th.

* *

The eyes of all the students were turned on Wednesday last to four fine turkeys who had strayed into the College grounds. Many daring plans had been arranged for their capture, but unfortunately their owner arrived in time to save them.

We have heard that boiled chicken is now a favorite dish with some of the students. The writer happening to be out one night last week saw the figures of several College students making a hasty retreat from the hen house of a resident of College Park. One seeming to be heavily burdened, it is supposed that he carried the victim of hennery.

* *

Our Mechanical building is now completed and will be fitted out at once with modern appliances.

* *

The appearance of buckwheat cakes and sausage has gladdened the hearts of many.

* *

Football is a thing of the past and examinations are the next thing tackled.

* *

Stick, stuck, are familiar terms that may be heard resounding along the barbed-wire fence surrounding the College grounds. Seniors surveying.

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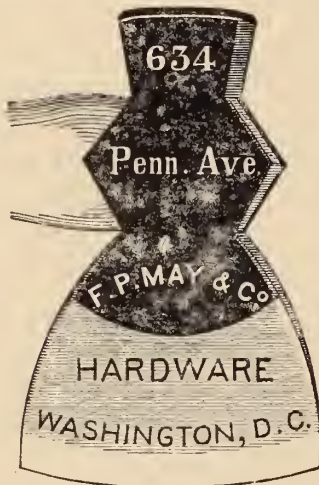
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